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Meals must be satisfactory or traveling is unenjoyable. The Santa Fe Route prides itself on its system of Harvey dining rooms and lunch counters. There are none better. Breakfast, dinner and supper are served at convenient intervals. Ample time given for all meals. **A. J. CORKINS, Agent.**

A Great Live Stock Journal.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER—a weekly Agricultural and Live Stock Journal—one dollar a year. It is admitted the leader of the agricultural and live stock journals of the United States. It covers the entire field of agriculture, dairying, live stock breeding and live stock feeding. It is edited for western farmers and stockmen who carry on diversified work, in fact it is the farmer's newspaper. The regular subscription price is one dollar a year, but in order that every one of our readers may get it next year we will send it a full year with the Weekly Leader for 75 cents. This low price may be withdrawn anytime; we request our readers to act promptly. Hand in your order or send it to us.

Prisco Line. St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. The direct through car route to points in southwest Missouri, southern Kansas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Texas. The most direct route to St. Louis and the east. Kansas City and the northwest. Double daily vestibule trains. Free reclining chair cars, observation and drawing room sleepers; Harvey dining halls. Ask the nearest ticket agent of the Frisco line for full particulars, or write, **B. F. DEX,** T. P. & V. A., Oklahoma City, O. T. **RYAN SNEYD,** G. P. & St. Louis.

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REMEMBER This advertisement is of interest to you who have friends resting in the tomb. It is a home establishment shipping direct from the quarry, marble and granite. Foreign agents show you a large, fine picture and ask you to sign a binding order for a poor design and grade at double price, covering their wages and expenses. Nearly all the work in the Guthrie cemetery was done by us.

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All Work Promptly Executed. Estimates Furnished. Address

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OLD WORLD NEWS

American Manufacturers are Reaping a Harvest.

(Copyrighted 1909 by the Associated Press.) London, May 8.—Public attention has again been called to America's growing competition with England in the industrial markets by the announcement this week that the new English trunk and suitcase makers have ordered a batch of locomotives in America, while American exporters have been ordered to stop the export of the English trunk and suitcase makers. The British trunk and suitcase makers, in a report just submitted, says that the Americans are fast taking the agricultural machinery business in its stride from the English trunk and suitcase makers. The latter, it is pointed out by the report, would not conform to the demand of the farmers for light machinery, whereas the Americans have adapted themselves to circumstances and made machinery that is exactly suited to the farmers' requirements.

The foregoing is only a sample of the tributes which are now constantly found in consular reports to American enterprises and showing that American manufacturers are slowly showing the English rivals out of markets which the British thought were their own preserve. Articles on Anglo-American industrial and commercial rivalry which are very flattering to the Americans, constantly appear in the English press.

The Daily News, in a typical article this week on "American engines—their progress in power and speed," compares the progress of American locomotives with the improvements in English engines. The Daily News says:

"It is a tribute humiliating, but still a fact, that our modern English engines, both for passenger and goods trains, have not increased in power since 1850. In weight, on the other hand, technical experts agree, they have increased. The article further declares that the recently created superiority, which must be ascribed to the latest developments in the American locomotive, in which power combined speed and power, has not yet been realized in England."

CHICAGO IN THE PUSH. In connection with this commercial invasion of the Old World by America, a Chicago engineer named Bates, arrived in London this week. Bates is planning an important part in the introduction of American machinery and methods. Fifteen months ago the Russian government requested Mr. Bates to make a study of the river Volga with a view to the improvement of its navigation. As a result the government has decided to adopt his methods for some 2,500 miles of river improvement and has instructed him to construct the largest and most powerful dredging machine that could be built. The machine has not been completed in England. It is an electrically self-propelled hydraulic dredge of 6,500 horse power. It is creating a great deal of comment and speculation in engineering and scientific circles.

IRON AND STEEL. Prince Nikifor, the Russian minister of public works, together with a large company of Belgian officials, were present at tests of the dredging machine, which were made on the river Scheldt a few days ago. Since those tests were made committees representing the American and Belgian governments have been working on the machine, as a result of which Mr. Bates today signed contracts to furnish similar plants for India and Australia. Committees from the Panama and Suez canal, from South Africa, China and Japan, besides several European countries, are coming to inspect the machine, while the last to announce an intention to build the machine is the king of Belgium and Prince Albert, son of the heir apparent to the Belgian throne.

IRON AND STEEL. Regarding the general industrial situation, Mr. Bates said that the present boom in iron and steel in the United States had had the effect of checking the exportation of iron and steel to Europe. Up to a few months ago he had been able to import a ton of machinery and material cheaper from America than it could be bought in Europe, but this is now no longer the case. The iron and steel industry held its annual conference here this week, concluding today with a dinner by the American delegation to the international peace conference, as likewise here making inquiries at Woolwich before he goes to the continent. Captain Crozier carries credentials as French and German military attaché. His mission includes investigation and report upon the latest phases and developments in quick firing field artillery.

RUSSIAN PEACE. Captain Crozier, the military member of the American delegation to the international peace conference, as likewise here making inquiries at Woolwich before he goes to the continent. Captain Crozier carries credentials as French and German military attaché. His mission includes investigation and report upon the latest phases and developments in quick firing field artillery.

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Running Sore on His Ankle.

Obtaining sores and ulcers are a sign that the entire circulation is in a depraved condition. They are a severe drain upon the system, and are constantly sapping away the vitality. In every case the poison must be eliminated from the blood, and no amount of external treatment can have any effect.

Mr. L. J. Clark, of Orange Court-house, Va., writes:

"For six years I had an obstinate, running sore on my ankle, which at times caused me to suffer excruciating pain. I was so disabled for a long while that I was unable to do any work. I was finally forced to consult a doctor, but he did me no good. I then tried various blood remedies, without the least benefit. Finally, I concluded to try S. S. S. and the effect was wonderful. It took the poison out, and I was soon completely cured."

Swift's Sore drives out every trace of impurity in the blood, and in this way cures permanently the most obstinate, deep-seated sore or ulcer. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable.

S. S. S. The Blood

cures contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, or any other blood trouble. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing else will do.

Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Referring to the number of judges in America, Mr. Chouteau said he could not see how it could be possible for 25 men to conduct the legal business for eighty millions of people.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 7.—The lake carriers association tonight abandoned its effort to settle the dispute between Contractor William J. Connors and the grain shovellers. The state board of mediation and arbitration will remain here for some time to investigate the grain shovelling business and ascertain what truth there is in the charges made by the men concerning the abuses of the contract system. The board, however, has lost hope of ever being able to bring the contractor and the men together.

This hopeless situation was brought about by the action of the striking grain shovellers union in rejecting the proposition submitted by a joint action board of the state board of mediation and arbitration, the lake carriers association, the merchants exchange and the united trades and labor council and agreed to by Mr. Connors. The proposition was the result of a conference among the representatives of the organizations which lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon. Connors was called before the conference committee and requested to state what concessions he would make to the men. Mr. Connors said he would do anything that was fair and he would refuse to abandon his structure in compliance with the request of the strikers.

At 8 o'clock tonight, Mr. Connors's proposition was laid before the grain shovellers union. At that time 2,000 of them had assembled at the hall. The proposition was to the effect that Mr. Connors would agree to settle the contract system, that shovellers would not be placed on the pay roll; that a representative citizen of Buffalo would be appointed with power to investigate all complaints made by the men in the future, and that the men would receive \$1.00 per 100 bushels which was the scale fixed last year.

President McMahon declared immediately after reading the resolution, that he rejected it and would not consent to it to the men. The committee of labor men who had conferred with Connors and the board of arbitration urged him to permit the men to vote on the proposition, but McMahon refused. Instead he walked to the front of the stage and said:

"A false proposition has been submitted to us by the lake carriers association. As it provides for a continuance of the contract system, I have rejected it in your behalf."

The grain shovellers cheered the announcement enthusiastically. President McMahon then announced that the men would have nothing more to do with the lake carriers association but would fight the matter out on the docks.

It was announced tonight that the monthly men at the elevators and the coal hoovers on the coal docks would go out Monday. This will add nearly 200 men to the ranks of the strikers. It is undoubtedly evidence that men are to be brought here by Mr. Connors from outside towns and that this is done against trouble is sure to follow.

Chickasha Damaged by a Storm. Wichita, Kans., May 6.—Major reports reach here of a terrific wind storm that caused great destruction at several points in southern Oklahoma. The most serious damage is reported at Chickasha, Tonkawa and Andover.

The storm struck Chickasha at 1:30 in the afternoon and destroyed that part of the town north of the Rock Island railroad shops. Sixteen buildings were blown down and the roof was torn from the railroad round house. Sixteen injured persons have been taken from the wreck to a hospital.

Rumors of greater loss of life are heard, but cannot be confirmed. There is only one telegram wire out of Chickasha and there is little chance of getting a list of the injured tonight.

The storm came from the southwest, preceded by heavy hail and followed by a flood of rain. The path of the storm was straight down Chickasha avenue the main street of the town and nearly every building on the street was either wrecked or unroofed and the contents exposed to rain.

Sketch received in Wichita from Tawana says that in Canton township, 10 miles east of great damage was done by a tornado. The family of J. H. Ward took refuge in a storm cave which became so heavy from the constant rain that it fell in killing three members of the family. The bodies of J. E. Toward and J. Saunders were blown to pieces and Mrs. Toward was badly hurt.

Of the damage at Andover, nothing definite can be known. The Rock Island extension on the Canadian valley to Andover is reported washed out in three places and traffic is blocked.

GERMANY STILL DISTURBED

Over Affairs in Samoa—Blames England for it.

(Copyright 1909 by the Associated Press.) Berlin, May 8.—The Berlin press has taken complete possession of the public mind in Germany that German interests in Samoa have been brutally and ruthlessly disregarded by both England and the United States. It seems that this view is steadily gaining strength with nearly all classes. The press certainly reflects the sentiment with increasing violence. The government has done nothing the past either to fortify or dispel this trend of public opinion. The government press has been strangely silent upon the subject.

The Agrarian newspapers and many other journals have seized the occasion of the birthday anniversary of the imperial minister for foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, to severely attack him for what they style his supine disregard of Germany's legitimate interests in Samoa and his alleged abandonment toward Great Britain and the United States. The matter of claims for damages, both in Samoa and the Philippine islands, for German property destroyed in recent engagements has also been injected into the press discussion with singular growing excitement, the assertion being made that the United States means to disregard these "just claims." The imperial foreign office, however, has done nothing to create or foster this condition of public feeling.

GERMAN PROPERTY DAMAGES. In the course of an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, said:

"The question of German claims for damages for property destroyed in the Philippine islands or in Samoa on account of actions of our naval or land forces was never once mentioned during all the conferences which I have had with the imperial minister for foreign affairs. So far as I am aware, no such question has yet come up at the foreign office. At any rate, it is too early to discuss the matter, as no evidence, pro or con, has been advanced on either side."

It appears that the sole basis for the wholesale charges in the newspapers with regard to these alleged enormous damages is a few private letters received from the Philippine islands and Samoa in which the writers seek to make out a case in advance. The Vossische Zeitung and other journals have reproduced two of these letters, taking for granted all that was therein claimed, and arguing on the lines presented by the writers of the letters, who, among a number of alleged facts, asserted that Major General Ota at Manila, had bluntly declined to recognize any German claims for damages. When United States Ambassador White was asked about this matter by the Associated Press correspondent he was very reticent, only saying:

"Of course the reports of General Ota on any of these cases would have great weight with the state department but in any event the final adjustment of such claims must be made at Washington and not at Manila."

NOT LIKE ENGLAND. The Kreuz Zeitung, in the course of an editorial article that has attracted a great deal of attention, said:

"Despite the African agreement between England and Germany and despite the civilities interchanged, this extraordinary perfidious action in Samoa was planned by the English, who kept in the background and spent some American money to the front in order to establish the fact of an Anglo-American brotherhood in arms and embolden Germany and the United States to the extent that an understanding was reached next to impossible. This much is certain, that the friendly understanding between the United States and Germany is a combination of the best of all."

The North German Gazette mentioning reports that English and American men in Samoa express a desire to see Germany annex the whole of the group, severely attacks the imperial foreign office for suppressing this statement and keeping it out of the press.

The Agrarian Deutsches Tages Zeitung, in the course of a severe review of Germany's attitude towards the United States during the past year, blames the imperial foreign office for "buckling down to the Americans" in every case, even in the case of the annexation of Samoa. The article concludes as follows:

"Only by now showing a bold and unyielding front can the prestige of the empire which has suffered so seriously lately, be re-established."

OUR MEAT IS BAD. The animosity of the Americans toward Baron von Buelow and the foreign policy of Germany is doubtless largely due to the fact that the provisions of the bill of husbandry this week presented 4,000 petitions against the bill. The Agrarian Tages Zeitung, which has a series of articles aiming to show that all American meat imported into Germany is unfit for food, presents a letter from Baron von Buelow to the German government, in which he complains of the meat inspectors of the United States.

The sending of commissioners from Germany for the purpose of examining the status and methods of New York life insurance companies have been much commented upon by the insurance and general press. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"It is to be hoped if the government again grants companies right to operate in Prussia, certain conditions will be attached, and that especially no tax, levies be permitted in German policies, such features partaking a fine nature of a lottery."

SEND OUT A SQUAD. A squadron which has just left Kiel for a long cruise along the coast of Denmark, England and Portugal is the largest that ever sailed from a German port. It includes four large iron clads, two smaller and two smaller cruisers. The total tonnage of the squadron is 61,000 and 1,700 men are aboard the ships. During the cruise some recent inventions of Admiral Thompson, the commander of the squadron, will be practically tested. One of these consists of an electrical worked apparatus by means of which an officer on the bridge of a war ship, is enabled to automatically move and point guns below and on the deck. It is believed that this contrivance will be of vast importance in facilitating the fighting power of a vessel.

THE NEW WAY.



WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated after "local examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their suffering. Their introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

Wine of Cardui

taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, falling of the womb, "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. \$1.00 at the drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, give symptoms, to the Ladies' Advice Department, The Cardui Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill.

W. L. ADDISON, M. D., Cary, Miss., writes: "I use Wine of Cardui extensively in my practice and find it most excellent preparation for female troubles."

Bond Case May be Settled.

Chicago, May 8.—Special dispatch to the Tribune from Oneida, Mo., says: "The chief county judges may soon be able to come in out of the brush, without falling into the hands of United States marshals and being dragged off to Kansas City to pass the remainder of their official existence in jail."

The fight between the citizens of St. Clair county and the holders of the railroad bonds issued by the county 25 years ago was brought within the range of compromise today, in a dialogue convention held in the opera house in Oneida. The representatives of the tax payers in every township decided by a vote of 35 to 15 to permit their county judges to submit the question of compromise of the debt to a vote of the people. This proposition in the advocate looked upon by the convention gives the judges and people some assurance.

It provides that the question voted upon shall be this:

"Shall the road bond debt be compromised for \$25,000?"

The amount owed by the people of the county on judgments rendered by the United States supreme court is \$25,000. The delegates, however, concluded that it would be better for everybody and give the judges a chance to sleep in doors once more, if the debt were settled. Therefore they voted to compromise by paying \$25,000, or a little over one-sixth of the amount claimed by the bondholders.

When the bonds were issued in 1870, there was some opposition to them. Judges who lauded them afterwards took to the brush, not to get away from United States marshals but from the people. Four years later a tax levied was made to pay the interest on the bonds, it was levied at 10 cents, 15 cents and in 1877. The levy in 1877, without success, on the court records and destroyed the papers on which the order for the levy was written and later burned the books in the public square.

The county court consists of a bench of three judges, but no court has ever been elected that would make the levy since 1877 and no person has ever had the hardihood to bid on property offered for sale for taxes.

Ever since 1877 the judges have been passing their term of office either in jail or in the eyes and forests of the county. It is successively judges have been jailed. The present bench is hiding out, holding court in the woods, armed and determined to either flee the county or go to jail.

Officials Arrested.

Wardner, Idaho, May 6.—The first step toward removing the county officials of Shoshone county who are accused of taking in sympathy with the rioters, was taken today by the state, assisted by the United States troops when Sheriff James D. Young and county commissioner William Doyle were arrested by order of the State Attorney General, who represents Governor Stevenson. In Shoshone county, Sheriff Young and Commissioner Doyle were placed in the stockade with the removal of the officials from office will be commenced on the ground that they aided and abetted the riot last Saturday. Coroner Francis, by statutory restriction, becoming acting sheriff.

Children and business men here are almost unanimous in favor of the removal of a military party in the corner of the county on a charge of protection against the riotous element. Sheriff General Merriam believes the state authorities should provide protection for the rioters.

Removal of the master General Merriam said there were grave difficulties in the way of establishing a permanent military post here. The constitution of the United States does not contemplate that the federal government shall intervene in state affairs until the state has exhausted every resource of self-protection.

Cheap Tickets To California

Will be sold in late June and early July by the SANTA FE ROUTE at the time of the N. E. A. Convention in Los Angeles. Liberal provision and choice of return routes.

Particulars on application. The SANTA FE ROUTE is many hours shorter than any other.

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FINNEY, The Harness Man, Can save you money on your Buggy, Carriage, Surrey, Delivery or Farm Harness—all styles and prices. Our own make and warranted. Single harness from \$5 to \$8; something nice at \$9, \$10, \$11 and \$12. Latest style in trimmings. We are headquarters for Lap Dusters, Whips and a full line of Saddlery Goods. Repairing at lowest prices. **118 HARRISON AVENUE.**